IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 28 through page 8, line 15, as follows:

Figure 5: Inhibition of NF-κB activation by the LZ peptide occurs through the formation of specific coiled-coil strands.

(A) Sequence alignement of the NEMO-derived LZ (residues 301-336 of SEQ ID NO:12) and the GCN4 peptides (residues 23-55 of SEQ ID NO:8). Both coiled-coil motifs were aligned using clustalX. Identical and similar amino acid residues (shaded) are indicated by (!) or (*), respectively. [[(B)]] Overview and helical wheel diagram of the GCN4 coiled-coil (top view). The amino-acid sequence of GCN4 is shown with its corresponding [a – g] positions and residues that differ from the corresponding NEMO-derived LZ sequence are boxed according to their degree of conservation. Identical (open square) and similar residues (open triangle) are indicated. [[(C)]] (B) Comparison of the cell permeable NEMO-derived LZ and GCN4 peptide on the inhibition of LPS-induced NF-κB activation. 70Z3-C3 cells were incubated for 2 hours in the absence (no peptide) or in the presence of 10 μM of the antennapedia fusion LZ (BODIPY-Ant-LZ) or GCN4 (BODIPY-Ant-GCN4) peptide. Cells were then extensively washed to remove any peptide excess which was not internalized, and diluted three times to facilitate 24 hours of growth before treatment for 5 hours with (+) or without LPS (-). NF-κB activity was measured using the β-galactosidase assay. Error bars represent the standard deviation of two independant experiments.